The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

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The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

From the WEST-INDIES,
VIA BALTIMORE.

MONTEGO-BAY, JANUARY 16.

By a gentleman lately arrived from the Havanna, we have the following intelligence:—On the 5th of last month, the French privateer ship Brutus, Captain Gariscan, of 20 guns and 141 men, arrived at that port, demanding provisions and water, with which he was amply supplied, and every other article he was in want of, to enable him to continue his cruise off the Havanna and in the Gulph. Since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the French Republic and the court of Spain the Havanna has become a port of succour and out-fit for the republican cruisers; and the Mantanzas is fixed the rendezvous of all the vessels that are fitting out in the southern ports of America, under the republican flag. The English vessels in the Havanna are completely blockaded, particularly the ship Lord Stanley, belonging to Liverpool, which Gariscan has declared his determination to capture. Several British vessels, particularly Guineamen, many of which are expected at the Havanna, must inevitably be made prizes, and the trade from this island, in particular, must materially suffer, as many more cruisers are expected to be in readiness to intercept the fleet.

It is not to be doubted, but the Spanish subjects and Americans will avail themselves of our disasters, and improve their advantages at the expence and ruin of our trade.

Our informant is of opinion, that were a suitable force detached from Cape Nichola Mole, the object of these marauders would be defeated, either by capture or breaking up their cruising ground.

The brig Hope, Drysdale, from St, Andrews, New Brunswick, loaded with fish and lumber, for this island, on the 27th of October last, was taken off Cape Donna Maria, by a schooner privateer belonging to Aux-Cayes, and retaken the first of November, by the Intrepid, of 74 guns, Captain Carpenter, and taken again on the third of the same month, two leagues of the East end of this island, by a cutter privateer, and carried into Trinidad, in Cuba, where she sold for 9,500 dollars.

The above account was given by the second mate of the Hope, who arrived here from Trinidad.

Monday arrived the brig Morning Star, Thomson, from Liverpool and Cork. Captain Thomson sailed from Cork the 25th of November, under convoy of the Leda frigate of 36 guns, captain Woodley, in company with 26 sail for Barbadoes. On the 3d of November, the Morning Star left the fleet in a fog.

The Granada, of 74 guns; Dictator, 64; Abergavenny, 54; Grampus, 54; and Malabar of 54 guns, were at Cork embarking troops when the Morning Star sailed.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) January 25.

The seven men that were saved out of the Leda frigate, by captain Pinkerton, were mariners and landsmen, who had the good fortune to get into the pinnace, that had been repairing but the day before; a good number had got into the long boat, which was overset by one of the yards of the frigate in her going down, and every person drowned. We understand there were on board several officers, destined to hold high situations to windward. The fatal accident that befel her was owing to some of her guns breaking loose during the heavy squall that struck them suddenly.

Letters from Port-au-Prince state, that the situation of the country about that place begins now to be favorable; the garrison, though not strong, is in good health, and the armed negroes are coming over, one of their chiefs named Pompey, had declared in a conference with sir Adam Williamson, that he could soon retake Leogane with the force he had under his command; we may therefore hope that, by proper negotiations, these places we have lost may be put in our possession with little loss to the British army there. The only thing wanting there is the arrival of the troops from Europe, that might enable us to garrison these places sufficiently upon getting possession of them. It was the want of troops occasioned our loss of them after conquering them at first.

A report is prevalent, said to be brought by the captain of the ship Resolution, come from Aux-Cayes—That Victor Hughes had sent there 400 English prisoners.

January 28.

We erred in our yesterday's paper in the name of his majesty's ship which sent down the American Schooner Swallow: It was the Argonaut that lately arrived from Quebec to join admiral Parker and was to be, shortly afterwards, followed by the Africa of 64 guns.

The last accounts from Trelawny mention that, from the best information which can be obtained, there are now out about forty Maroon shot, with twenty or thirty armed negroes and a considerable number of runaways unarmed.

Upwards of 100 pioneers were sent a few days ago to prepare huts at Tuckeys for the militia, 160 of whom are to be immediately posted there.

The grenadiers of the 1st battalion of the Kingston regiment were at Spring Vale Pen, at the close of the last week, and those of the 2d battalion at Green Vale.

The Northside coast is greatly infested by privateers: they are continually looking into the different ports, and two were plainly seen from Dry Harbor on Monday. The privateer from which the Barbara, Gleeg, escaped after a running fight of three hours, was a large brig of 14 guns and full of men.

Public Sales.

On Saturday next at eleven o'clock will be sold at Vendue,
ON THE PREMISSES,
A LOT OF GROUND,
On the upper end of King-street, 31 feet front, and 120 feet deep, with a two story Frame house thereon.
The Terms will be made known at the Time of Sale.

ALSO,
On Thursday the 10th inst. will be sold,
ON THE PREMISSES,
The Lease for Six Years of that beautiful
VILLA,
Adjoining Baldwin Dade's, late the residence of Rober Adam's, deceased. It is an excellent situation for any Gentleman wishing to have a Country-House, it being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack, with an excellent Orchard and Garden; the whole containing 28 acres, enclosed with a proper fence.
Terms made known at the Time of Sale.
ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.
N. B. We will rent it for Six Years, or sell the Lease, by private contract.
R. & B. V. M.
March 3.

BENNETT and WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Nancy from Philadelphia,
Blacksmith's Anvils of all sizes,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Leading Lines,
And-irons with Tongs and Shovel to match,
Chamber Bellows,
India and Printed Cottons,
A few pieces Black Ground Chintzes suitable for second mourning,
Hinges and Locks of various kinds,
Nails, Brads, and Sprigs,
Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Penknives,
Hard Metal Table and Tea Spoons,
Brass Cocks, Ivory Combs,
X Cut, Hand, Pannel, Tenon, and Compass Saws,
Joiners' Planes, Bedstead and other Screws,
Socket and Firmer Chisels,
Cotton in bags,
Pepper,
Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Young Hyson, Hyson, and Bohea Teas,
Seine Twine, &c. &c.
All which they offer for sale on moderate Terms. They beg leave to observe, to all those of their Customers who contracted accounts with them last Spring and Summer, and who, from forgetfulness or some other cause, have neglected hitherto to pay them, that they expect they will now come forward without delay and settle them, as after the 1st of April ensuing no further indulgence will be given.
March 3. 3w.

For Sale,
Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.
JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.
Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

To be Sold,
On board the Schooner Diligent, now lying at Col. Hooe's wharf,
100 hogsheads of Stone Lime of a superior quality. For terms of sale enquire of the master on board. Feb. 25.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of General Assembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving subscriptions under the said act, on Wednesday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpose for three days, or longer if the subscription is not filled up. The subscribers are to advance twenty dollars for each share, at the time of subscribing, and will not be called on for a further sum until the progress of the work will make it necessary, and then, as they conceive, by different and easy instalments. As this business promises great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public commissioners flatter themselves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occasion.

DIE Commissioniers ernant bey einer General Assembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflasterte Strase zu formiren, von dem flus genant die kleine Reser zu der Stad Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das subscriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachsten Abrill, in der Stadt Winchester und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der subscribenten complet ist—bey unterschreibung wirt zwansig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeschossen, das übriche wirt in verschiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geschaffts nötig ist—Man verspricht sich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der subscribenten ausfallen wirt.

Deswegen flatiren sich die Commissioniers das die patriotische herren welche gelt haben sich bey diser gelegenheit zeiger werden.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of this state to open books and receive subscriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a sufficient number being present to authorise their proceeding on the business; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until six in the evening, for four successive days, to receive subscriptions for that purpose, when and where those who wish to become subscribers will be pleased to attend in person, or by proxy.
RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

William Bowie,
TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.
February 11- 3m.

Stabling.
THE *Subscriber informs the gentlemen of Alexandria that he has fitted up a large and convenient stable, well provided with the best hay, oats, &c, and under the care of an attentive and experienced hostler—those who may send him their horses may depend on proper attention being paid to them on moderate terms.*
JOHN GADSBY

LOST
ON Wednesday last a CHECK on the Bank of Alexandria for 1507 Dollars and 42 Cents, drawn by Thomas Patten & Co. in my favor, and dated the 4th inst—No. 3.—The public are cautioned against receiving the said Check; payment is stopped at the Bank.
EBENEZOR LOBDELL.
Feb. 27.

80,000 lb. of Coffee and 12 hhds.
of Sugar, just received per the schooner Jack, from Martinique, and for sale by
ISAAC M'PHERSON,
Who will take U. S. Bank notes in payment.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from an American.

PARIS, NOV. 13, 1795.

YOU have, I presume, seen the new Constitution, and will, I doubt not, concur with me in opinion, that although defective, when compared or tested by those principles which the light of our hemisphere has furnished, yet it is superior to any thing before seen on this side the Atlantic. The division of the legislature into two branches, one to consist of five hundred, and the other of half that number, will secure always due attention in both to the interests of the mass of the people, with adequate wisdom in each for all the subjects that may occur. The mode of election too, and the frequency of it in both branches, seems to render it impossible that the executive should ever gain such an influence in the legislature, as by combination, corruption, or otherwise, to introduce a system whereby to endanger the public liberty, whilst, on the other hand, the executive by its numbers and permanence, one of five yielding his place to a successor annually only, seems in regard to this theatre, where the danger is always great, and suspicions, in consequence, always at the height, well calculated to unite system and energy in its measures with the public confidence, at the same time that it furnishes within itself a substantial guarantee in favour of the public liberty; the judiciary too is better arranged than before.

About a week past the Constitution was completely installed in all its branches; and since each has been in the exercise of its respective functions. The Council of Ancients occupies the hall lately held by the Convention, and the contrast which a tranquil body, in whose presence no person is allowed to wear his hat, or speak loud; a body who have little to do, and who discuss that little with temper and manners, is so great when compared with the scene often exhibited by its predecessors, that the spectators look on with amazement and pleasure. The other day a demand was made on the directoire on the Five Hundred for a sum of money, which was granted, and the bill immediately sent to the Two Hundred and Fifty, who upon examination discovered, that it was not appropriated as the constitution requires, and in consequence rejected the bill. The directoire then accommodated its demand to the article of the Constitution, as did likewise the Council of Five Hundred, whereupon the other Council passed the bill.

I mention this circumstance to shew the change in legislative proceedings, whereby calm deliberation has succeeded a system neither calm nor deliberative. Since the government was organized not more than two or three laws have passed, and the people go to rest of a night in tranquility, consoling themselves with the grateful reflection, that a strong impediment is opposed to the rage for legislation. They rejoice that their legislators have supplied the place of action by reflection. Under this government too the spirit of faction seems to be curbed. Formerly, when a member of any note rose and denounced another it put his life in hazard, let his merit or demerit be what it might. But lately some denunciations have taken place in the Five Hundred, and to which the parties menaced rose, and boldly demanded that their accusers should put in writing the allegations and sign them, that they might prepare for and appear in defence, but this silenced the others, and thus tranquility seems to be established and confidence daily encreasing.

Extract of a letter from a Citizen of New-York, now residing at Bourdeaux,

November 18, 1795.

"Since the sailing of the Briseis, there have been alarming riots at Paris, and a battle took place on the 4th instant, between the convention and troops of Parison one side, and the sections of Paris on the other, occasioned by the opposition of the latter to the decree enacted by the convention, by which the electoral assemblies of the different departments are confined in their choice of representatives to only one third, the other two thirds being by these decrees taken out of the present convention.

"I condemned those decrees of self-creation at first blush; but more mature reflection, and further information of the sentiments and feelings of the bulk of the people of France, which I have collected by travelling through the country, has inclined me to believe they were both politic and right—Politic, as securing a majority of members under the new constitution, who will prevent the revolution from taking a retrogade motion, which, from the number and influence of the emigrants who had returned, added to the general misery occasioned by so long and destructive a war, there was but too much reason to dread—Right, as having been sent, together with the constitution for the approbation of the primary assemblies, who are the people, and those decrees with the constitution being adopted by a majority, all opposition was treason, and the traitors (that is the sections of Paris) have met with what they deserved—a republic; but with a republic so bloody, that it shocks humanity to relate it, and which the alarming situation of things alone could justify.—Judge of the state of Paris at that crisis, when cannon, loaded with flugs, stones, nails, &c. were planted at the entrance of the principal streets, to mow down the inhabitants, and men placed at windows to fire on those whom they supposed were in opposition to them; during which time the convention were sitting, and remained undaunted at their posts, giving orders to the members of the body appointed by them, to direct the opposition against the rebels, for the restoration of tranquility, which was only to be obtained at the amazing price of 5 or 6000 lives. Order is again restored, and the convention, emboldened by so decided a triumph continue to exercise the most rigorous measures for perpetuating tranquility.

"In respect to commerce, I shall only say generally, that the late triumph of the convention will, it is probable, induce them to make and enforce regulations respecting it, which may be injurious and dangerous to foreigners bringing property to this country by establishing a maximum to fix the prices of all articles of the first necessity, and abolishing the use of gold and silver in all contracts, in order to appreciate their assignats, both or either of which will be very detrimental to foreigners sending merchandize here; however, this is mere conjecture, formed from existing circumstances, as the sufferings of the poor for want of bread, their having nothing but assignats to pay for it—the ability of the country to support itself, with the addition of such supplies as they shall receive from abroad in exchange for their brandies, wines and manufactures—the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the poor, in order to prevent a general revolt against the government, and the power of the convention at present to enforce any law they may make."

European Intelligence.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

THE TWO BILLS.

Our readers have seen the alterations that have been made in the committee on the bills to prevent seditious meetings. We submit them to reflecting minds, and challenge any man to prove that the poison is extinguished.

A single magistrate has still the power of dispersing a meeting, and in case they do not separate, they shall be adjudged "felons, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy." He may arrest any person for using words which he may think are calculated "to stir up the people to hatred, or contempt of government"—and, in case of what he may call obstruction, he may disperse the meeting, under the same penalty. And in case that any person or persons "shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending"—the justice shall be free discharged, and indemnified of, or for the killing, maiming, or hurting such person or persons.

And what is, in our minds, more important than any other part of the bill, the clause which authorises domiciliary visits, after the pure model of the school of Robespierre remains: by this clause no dwellings can be sacred; no tavern club, no society, no private family even can be safe against the forcible intrusion of the myrmidons of office. For, mark the words—"It shall be lawful for any justice who shall, by information upon oath, have reason to suspect (the word is curious) that any house, room, field, or place, are, or is opened, or used for the purpose of delivering lectures, or discourses, or for public debate, contrary to the provisions of this act, to go to such house, room, or place, and demand to be admitted therein; and in case such justice shall be refused admittance, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house, and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit one hundred pounds, to any person who shall sue for the same."

What may not be the abuse of this unqualified outrage on the privacy of families? What harmless lodge of free masons; what body of religious men, meeting for mutual instruction; what friendly society of neighbours, who make themselves select by ballot, and who pay a nightly sum for the expenses of their meeting, can be safe after this bill shall pass into a law? What private house even may not be violated, under the pretence of an information? We know of what materials common informers are composed; and it is not an unwarranted conjecture that even justices may be found so devoted to power as to violate that which the principles of the constitution call the castle of an Englishman.

This bill has with truth been asserted to be an extinction, directly and pointedly, of the seeds and sources, the elements and germinations, of civil freedom in this country. A demolition of that on which stands the wide fabric of British liberty, freedom of thought, freedom of communion, freedom of discussion, freedom of petition, (growing in the very heart and vitals of a free state, even if it were not consecrated by express laws) in a word, that which constitutes the essence of our government, without which, whatever liberty remains to us is comparitively nothing, even if that remainder must not soon totter, after its foundation is removed by passing the bills.

Mr. Adair, in the committee, said in substance, that the right of discussing the conduct of ministers remained untouched by this bill, and that by the alteration in the principal clause there would now be an end of misrepresentation, for the great grievance was remedied, that we affirm the bill, as it stands at this moment, as more dangerous and detestable than before it went into that committee.

The original bill consisted of twenty-two clauses, the amended bill of the same number, with some comprehension and transposition, and with one new clause: the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st clauses in the amended bill, are mostly word for word, the same as in the original. Their meaning is strictly so—and the only addition to them is the filling up the blanks. The 14th and 22d are new clauses; the 22d relates to the commencement and duration of the bill; the 14th extends the power of the magistrate to places that are licensed, as well as to those that are not, inflicting the penalty of one hundred pounds upon their refusal of admittion, as well as where no license has been obtained.

In the 18th clause, the difference is indeed very material. This clause in the original exempted the dissenters, according to the law of the first William and Mary, and the papists, according to the 31st of the present king, from the operation of this bill, as well as the universities of this kingdom. In the amended bill, it entirely omits the exemption in favour of both the dissenters and papists, and only protects the universities.

The first clause takes out of the bill a greater description of meetings than were excepted in the original bill, and so far the amended copy is better than the original; but as these do not extend beyond meetings called by aldermen, head officers of districts, or grand juries, the mass of the people are liable to the inconveniences of this bill in assembling together, in direct violation of the fifth article of the bill of rights—which, let it be observed, was made for the poor and powerless, not the rich and great. But this inconvenience sinks into nothing, before the other evils of this bill, "for where the greater malady is placed, the lesser is scarce felt." An inconvenience in the mode of meeting is a trifle, light as air, in comparison to the bloody consequences with the bloody code of last Friday has hoisted over the heads of England!

No meeting of more than 50 persons can be held otherwise than under this act. At all meetings, whether convened according to the provisions of this act, or in neglect of them, any magistrate has the right to arrest any speaker at his discretion. He has a right to disperse the meeting: and if twelve persons remain one hour after his proclamation, he has a right to order those to be killed, and is indemnified, together with all his assistants, military and civil, from all consequences!

If the person arrested by the justice should in any way resist, the penalty is death.

If any person should in any way, aid the speaker so arrested, the penalty is death.

If more than twelve persons remain one hour after the magistrate orders the meeting to disperse, the penalty is death.

If any person or persons should oppose the magistrate by arms or without; in the words of the act itself, if they should "in any manner let, hinder or hurt," the justice or his assistants, or obstruct them in any way, the penalty is death!—death!—death!

From such a law may the Almighty God defend our country, ourselves, and our posterity!!

Quere.—Do not promoters of these bills subject themselves to an arraignment for high treason, for endeavouring to procure laws, which in the application for the royal assent may fairly be constructed into acts tending to instigate his majesty to violate his coronation oath, by which he swore to maintain inviolate every article of the bill of rights, the 5th of which declares, "That it is the right of the subject to petition the king, and that all commitments or prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal:" one of the conditions by which the house of Brunswick hold the crown of these kingdoms?

These bills, we are informed, are to be followed by a bill which will at once blot out from our system the freedom of the press, by obliging every man to sign his name to every article he writes.

From the MINERVA.

What news! What news! cries the merchant, as he enters the Coffee House, has this wind brought any news from the Rhine: Has the fleet sailed? How is rice in Havre? Will there be peace this winter? Has the sedition bill passed? All these questions are rung in one's ears, before a man can fairly turn round.

After puffing and blowing a few minutes, the enquirer grows a little calm—He hears that the Austrians are defeated—If he is a democrat, his countenance brightens.

"Ah I told you so—I knew the French would do the work for them—Now we shall have peace." Just behind stands an aristocrat, looking askance and listening with all his ears. As soon as he hears that the Austrians had been caught between two fires and had been routed, his chin falls an inch. But then he is told that Lord Spencer is gone to Portsmouth to repair the fleet which is to sail immediately—then he begins to smile and with significant nod swear, that England will have all the West Indies yet.

Instantly comes up a flour shipper. He learns that provisions are scarce in Europe—In France people are distressed—In England a bounty for grain. He walks to some intelligent friend and asks, will it do to buy flour? Bread is rising in Europe. True, says his friend, but the French have no specie to pay for it, and not a cargo will be sent to France for their paper. But the French cause! we must help the French: Republicanism is at stake. Pox take the cause; if the French have no money I think I could not send them any flour, and off walks our enquirer.

In another corner of the room, stands two or three shrewd observers—Now let us see, says one of them, how speculation works. Some of these people will be taken in—Bread is scarce in Europe; but peace may take place, and the public magazines may be laid open—the English indeed offer a bounty on grain; but this very step will bring so much to market, that the price will fall, and in Great Britain, four months from this time, flour will be cheaper than it is here. Besides great shipments will lower the price of bills, and there may be a great loss on them.

At this moment comes up a West India merchant, with as much haste and eagerness, as Mr. Randolph visited the French minister to urge him to save the country by three or four flour merchants.

What news! has the fleet ſailed? No, but was to be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed. That's excellent, I have two veſſels gone to the Weſt-Indies, juſt in time to meet the fleet.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, what a ſcampering! Three thouſand dollars to pay the bank before 5 o'clock and twelve hundred to raiſe in an hour. A friend is taken akde: can you lend me a check for a few hours! I never was ſo preſſed.

O! ſuch hurry—ſuch buſtle! ſtocks have riſen a penny in Philadelphia. Now ſee the brokers running from ſtreet to ſtreet, ſtand clear, or you will be joſtled off the foot way.

But after all the beſt buſineſs is to lend money at 3 per cent a month. The money lender walks about at his eaſe, thrives on other men's misfortunes and neceſſities; and ſometimes ſaves the wretched from perdition, for the ſake of doubling his capital in three years.

Alexandria, March 5.

TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 6, 1796.

Orderd that the aſſize of Bread made of fine burr flour be calculated in the following manner, viz.

The three penny loaf to weigh
93 oz. when the flour ſells from 22s. to 25s. per barrel inclusive.

21	25s.	27s.
19	28s.	31s.
17	32s.	35s.
15	36s.	39s.
14	40s.	44s.
13	45s.	48s.
12	49s.	52s.
11	53s.	57s.
9½	63s.	67s.
9	68s.	72s.
8½	73s.	77s.
8	78s.	82s.
7½	82s.	86s.
7	87s.	90s.

By order of the council,
Teſt. OLIVER PRICE. c. c.

Clerk of the Markets return of the price of flour, March 4, 1796.—Superfine flour to bakers per barrel 14 dollars; Fine do 13 2-3ds.

Signed, ALEXANDER SMITH,
ROBERT YOUNG.

The following Reſolution, with the Preamble, paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Thurſday 25th ult.

Whereas the people of the United States have under their preſent conſtitution enjoyed many eminent advantages, inaſmuch as they have thereby been ſecured in the bleſſings of liberty and domeſtic tranquility, and have experienced from its influence an unparalleled degree of proſperity, eſpecially in their agricultural and commercial purſuits: And whereas, it would be highly improper to riſque the continuance of theſe ineſtimable bleſſings and advantages, by making any alterations in the ſaid conſtitution, by the operations of which we are thus proſperouſly ſituated, until ſome diſadvantages are found to reſult therefrom—therefore,

Reſolved, That it is unneceſſary and improper for this houſe to take any meaſures to procure to the conſtitution of the United St[illegible] alterations propoſed by the commonwealth of Vi[illegible]

	Yeas	Nays.
On the Re[illegible]on	45	30
On the Preamble	42	32

NOTICE.

HAVING rec[illegible]ed from Mr. William Wilſon, on the 1ſt of January laſt, his Note to Mr. Francis Olanyer, ſen. for the ſum of Four Thouſand, Seven Hundrad and Sixty-ſix Dollars, Seven Cents, payable here on the 1ſt day of March, inſt.—which Note I forwarded under cover to ſaid Mr. Olanyer, in Philadelphia, o[illegible] 4th of January, and has never got to his ha[illegible]

[illegible]e is hereby given,

That the ſaid Note will not be paid if preſented to Mr. Wilſon, as the ſame muſt have been fraudulently obtained. I have, in conſequence, received this day the amount, for account of Mr. Olanyer,

March 4. WM. HODGSON.

For Sale
A TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED on Potowmack River, between Nangemoy and Checkamuxon warehouſes, containing, by patent, 800 acres more or leſs—about 250 of which are cleared.

This Land, from its ſituation, and the quantity of Wood and Timber on it, has a fair proſpect of ſpeedy appreciation, and of being a very deſirable object to adventurers in land.—A particular deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as, it is preſumed, that thoſe inclined to purchaſe will wiſh to view the Land. The Terms may be known by application to Major Samuel Hanſon, living near Port Tobacco; or the ſubſcriber.

Nangemoy.
March 5, 1796, SAMUEL HANSON.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at Alexandria on the 1ſt of March, 1796.

A.—Joſias P. Adams, Phebe Arell, John Abert.

B.—Monſ. Banchereau, John Barber, George Barnes, Richard Burman, John Barton, William Beale, William Brown, Alexander Bickerton, William Bucken, James Brandon, Joſeph Boone, James Branen.

C.—John Carven, Thomas Clagget and Co, Paul Cudmore, Roger Coltart, Thomas Crand, David Coady.

D.—William Darnes, Benjamin T. Dulany, T. S. Dade.

E.—Joſeph Engliſh, Samuel Evans.

F.—Monſieur Freignet, Cumberland Ferguſon; Jacob Furtney, Beale Fowler, Monſieur Florance.

G.—James Gunnell, George Gordon.

H.—John Holden, George Hokes, William Hamilton, Hamilton and Elliott, Paul Headly,

K.—James Keith.

L.—Theodrick Lee, Mr. Lemoine, Opie Lindſay, John Lloyd, William Lyles, Daniel Lane, Charles Love, Richard Libby, Thomas Lloyd, John Luce.

M.—Mr. Morell, Mr. M'Cue, Thomas M'Nutt, Benjamin R. Morgan, Alexander Montgomery, Suſan Maſon, Peter Miller, Mrs. Matkins, Jonathan Mandeville, Charles M'Grath, Rev. James Muir, Ann Morton, John Turner, Catharine Mann, John Maſon, Guſtavus Maſon.

N.—Joſiah Nickerſon, Mr. Nicholſon, Gregory Noland.

O.—William Oden, Anthony O'Donnel.

P.—William Payne, Lawſon Peaſon, Alexander Perry, Charles Page, Thomas Poſt, Dan Pinyard, Walter Pohrery.

R.—Sarah Rickerton, John Rhodes, Joſeph Rincker, Mr. Runnells, Abraham Reynolds.

S.—John Sunday, Mathew Sexſmith, Auſtin Smith, Thomas Stewart, William Summers, John Shaw, Margaret Steel, William Shaw.

T.—Nathaniel Twining, James Taylor, Mrs. Terrett, John Tenant, Philip Traſh, John Taylor, Robt. Taylor.

W.—Thomas Weſt, Robert Wilſon, William Whitton, John and Robert Wheaton, William Waſhington, William Wools, Richard Wren, John Wallace.

Y.—Peter Young.

J. M. M'REA, P. M.

March 4.

I will take two young gentlemen of agreeable manners and good diſpoſitions, to the ſtudy of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

March 5. t. f.

Will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 23d inſt. if fair, and if otherwiſe, on the next fair day,

The perſonal Eſtate of Samuel Arell, deceaſed, at the place of his late reſidence; conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep, farming utenſils and houſehold furniture. Four months credit will be given on all ſales amounting to five pounds or upwards, the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed are earneſtly intreated to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to exhibit them without delay to

ELISHA C. DICK, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, } Ex'trs.

March 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the the ſubſcriber, on Sunday evening the 14th inſt. a negro man named Daniel, about 20 years of age, five feet four inches high, ſtout made—had on and took with him, a blanket great-coat, a blue coatee trimmed with buff, buckſkin breeches, and a variety of other cloathing. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards the Warm Springs, having relations at that place, or for King George county, as he was purchaſed of a Mr Waugh, living there. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who may ſecure ſaid negro in gaol or otherwiſe, ſo that I may have him again, and reaſonable charges added thereto, if brought to my houſe, on the banks of Shenandoah river, Frederick county, Virginia.

JOHN HOLKER.

February 20. 1796.

For Sale,
A HANDSOME MULATTO BOY,
AND
A PAIR OF WELL MATCHED, STRONG
Bay Carriage Horſes.

J. D. ORR.

FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell or let the HOUSE I now live in, on Prince-ſtreet, and give poſſeſſion from the 1ſt of May next. The Houſe is two ſtory high, with a deep Dry Cellar, and the ſituation for buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria. If ſold half the Purchaſe Money will be expected in hand, and the balance in 3 and 6 months.

WM. HOYE.

N. B. I have 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE MATRASSES on hand, with a number of other articles, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

March 1. 1796. W. H.

FOR SALE.

At the STORE under the UNION TAVERN,
New England Rum in barrels,
Anniſeed in do.
Engliſh Muſtard in boxes,
Women's Florentine Shoes in barrels,
Boxes of Chocolate,
Do. Mould Candles,
Do: Dipt do.
Do. Brown Soap,
Firkins of Butter,
Prime Beef in barrels,
Stone Lime by the hogſhead.

March 3.

TO BE RENTED
A BRICK HOUSE,
IN KING-STREET,

Now occupied by Captain Pearcy. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of April.

I will alſo ſell or rent
SEVERAL LOTS,
On CAMERON and ST. ASAPH'S-STREETS,
Adjoining the Preſident's Houſe.

PETER WISE.

March 3.

To be ſold,
A FEW HUNDRED BUSHELS OF
INDIAN MEAL.

Apply to
ROBT. HENDERSON.
Hamilton's Wharf.

N. B. By Retail at THOS. SIMS' Store, Prince-Street.

March 3.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND on St. Aſaphs, between King and Prince Streets, 20 feet front and 72 feet deep. For terms apply to

ADAM LYNN.

Soap and Candle Manufactory,
FAIRFAX-STREET.

HENRY GIRD & CO.

RETURN their ſincereſt thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement they have received ſince their commencement in the above buſineſs; and take the liberty of informing them, that they now have ready for ſale a quantity of WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they flatter themſelves will, on inſpection, be found equal, if not ſuperior, to any ever manufactured in this town.

They have alſo VARIEGATED and SHAVING SOAP, both in balls and ſquares, which they are well convinced muſt prevent the ſkin from peeling or chopping either in the chilling colds of winter or violent heats of ſummer.

They have DIPT CANDLES of all ſizes, and MOULD CANDLES plain and fluted, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms by the dozen or box.

They pretend not to lay claim to public approbation longer than their conduct and manufactures ſhall entitle them, without any other intereſt, to the ſupport of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

☞ Country Dealers will find a particular advantage in applying at this Store, as a very liberal allowance will be made them.

March 1, 1795.

Lots for Sale.

I WILL ſell for caſh or back lands, military in preference, ſeveral valuable Lots near Meſſrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King ſtreet; and the fee ſimple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay ſixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will ſhew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County.

VAL. PEERS.

N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.

Ellen Vale, Feb. 15. 1m.

WHISKEY
For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS juſt received a handſome aſſortment of SILVER WATCHES, conſiſting of cap'd and jewel'd, plain cap'd, patent and other ſeconds, and a variety of plain do, all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as uſual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September laſt, a Negro man named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dreſs and has a forged paſs, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colcheſter, Feb. 18, 1796.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A SONG

"With additions and alterations," for Feb. 22d.

America's *political Chriſtmas.*

"Begin with the infant in his cradle, let the firſt word he liſps be WASHINGTON; and let the grey headed ſire, expire with this prayer upon his trembling lips, "Giver of good! long, long indulge his country with thy WASHINGTON."

WHILE others ſing of Kings,
And *ſuchlike titled things*;
To praiſe in ſong,
HEROES, in battle ſlain,
STATESMEN, who ſtill remain
Our glory to maintain,
To us belong.

GOD ſave great WASHINGTON
Belona's nobleſt ſon,
Long to command;
May every enemy,
Aw'd by his virtues, flee,
And be grim tyranny
Bound by his hand.

God ſave America!
Free from diſpotic ſway,
'Till time ſhall ceaſe;
Long hath the din of arms
Been huſh'd; to war's alarms
Followed, in all its charms,
Heaven-born PEACE.

Thy name, MONTGOMERY!
Still is, and e'er ſhall be,
Prais'd in each breath;
Though on the fatal plain,
Thou waſt untimely ſlain,
Virtues like thine, ſhall gain
Reſcue from death.

And fain, great patriot JAY,
Would we a tribute pay,
To worth like thine;
While all the good and wiſe,
Thy late proceedings prize,
In vain to blind our eyes,
Shall knaves combine.

Wilt thou great HAMILTON!
Genius and Virtue's ſon,
Accept theſe lays;
Although thy treaſury
Of fame, exhauſted be
We give, from penury
One mite of praiſe.

But time itſelf would fail,
Should we attempt to hail
The FEDERAL BAND:
Long may Columbia know,
What joys from freedom flow,
And ne'er may any foe
Diſtreſs our land.

Feb. 18, 1796.

☞ ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE

LAND

On the Potomack River,

May be ſupplied by applying to PHILIP FITZHUGH of Marmion, King George's County, Virginia, who has for ſale One or Two of the moſt valuable Tracts on the River—one of them the place he now reſides at, containing from 2500 to 3000 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered; the timber conſiſting of very large Poplar, Oak, Hiccory, Aſh, Gum, Cherry, Black Walnut, and a variety of other wood, particularly Cedar, which is to be found on every part of the Land that has been cleared and turned out for paſture. Large Apple and Peach Orchards, with a variety of other fruits. An excellent Two Story Dwelling Houſe, Ice Houſe, and in ſhort every building man can wiſh for, and all in good repair—Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may be accommodated with all the Stock, Farming Utenſils, Negroes, &c. belonging to the above Eſtate, amongſt which are ſome of the moſt Valuable Workmen in the State. There is a beautiful crop of Small Grain now growing. and he will either finiſh the preſent crop and give poſſeſſion the 1ſt of January next, or give immediate poſſeſſion if the Purchaſer wiſhes it.

March 8.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernetny, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the Weſt-Indies or the United States,

THE SCHOONER

DILIGENT,

Capt. SPOONER,

Burthen 700 Barrels. For ſale on board ſaid veſſel, 100 Hhds. of Lime—Apply to the maſter on board or to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 27.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credit.

February 18th.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection; a fine bay well marked, upwards of fifteen hands high, remarkable for his ſtrength and great beauty; ſtands at my ſtable in Hanover county, ten miles above the courthouſe, on the road leading from Frederickſburg to Richmond; and will cover mares at the moderate price of THREE GUINEAS the ſeaſon, and FIVE DOLLARS the leap; but the three guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of three pounds, if payed within the ſeaſon, which will commence on the firſt day of March next, and expire on the tenth day of Auguſt enſuing.—Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

BOXER was got by the imported horſe Medley, his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, and his grand dam by Old Jolly-Roger, out of a full bred imported mare.

The dam of Boxer was alſo dam to the noted running horſes Tantrum and the black horſe owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

Boxer's fame as a foal-getter is ſo well known, nothing need be ſaid on that head.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Hanover, February 1.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed, and ſervants boarded on very reaſonable terms. E. T.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of ſervitude of ſeveral blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Poſſeſſion may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of ſix months will be given—the payment to be ſecured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorſer. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells will warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

NOTICE.

THE Stock-holders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, will pleaſe to take notice, that the 2d payment of 40 dollars on each ſhare of the augmented ſtock will be payable on the 21ſt inſt. and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria on Monday the 29th Feb. 1796, Reſolved, that ſo ſoon as one thouſand ſhares are ſubſcribed (there being 587 ſhares already ſubſcribed) to the augmented Capital, and the four firſt payments fully compleated, that the board will then proceed to diſcount at ſixty days, ſo that the time ſhall commence on or before the 23d May next.

By order of the Board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. March 1, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria; agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

Notice.

AS I ſhall embark ſhortly for England, and conſequently be from home ſeveral months, I am particularly anxious to have all my tranſactions aſcertained:

All perſons having claims on me will in courſe apply—and I truſt all thoſe indebted to me will do the ſame.

From this period, until my return, my buſineſs will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authoriſed to act for me in every reſpect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality of their barrels than heretofore as ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I have ſet it down, to wit, 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addiiton to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

NOTICE.

THE purchaſers at the ſale of SPRING GARDEN FARM are hereby notified, that on the 9th inſt. ſix months will have elapſed ſince the ſale, that conſequently the Caſh Payments, as alſo the Bonds iſſued by Matthew Franklin Bowne and Co. for which each Lot was ſold, will be due on that day. It is therefore expected, that the Purchaſers will come to the houſe of John Wiſe, at 10 o'Clock in the morning, prepared to take up their Deeds, which are now ready for them: the Truſtees having purchaſed the Fee Simple from John Wiſe. After that day the Truſtees conſider themſelves at liberty to give Deeds, or not, as may ſuit them.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
JESSE SIMMS,
JOHN FOSTER.

March 1. 1796.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the common of Alexandria a ſorrel MARE with a flaxen mane and tail, about 15 hands high, large and ſtrong made—alſo a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, long mane and tail. It is ſuppoſed (if not ſtolen) they may have followed ſome waggon going up the country, eſpecially as the Mare had been accuſtomed to a waggon, previouſly to my purchaſing her.—They were both ſhod all round.

The above reward will be paid to the perſon delivering them to me in this town—or one half the ſum for either.

Wm. HODGSON.

February 23, 1796.